

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5618

日大念月十年亥乙緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1876.

二年體 號三十二月一十英 港

PRICE \$20 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

November 21, YANTZEE, British str., 783, E. Schulze, Shanghai 18th November, General—SIEMSEN & Co.  
November 21, ASIA, Danish str., 350, Mol-  
sen, Saigon 14th November, Rice—  
W.M. PUSRAY & Co.  
November 22, KHLA, British steamer, 1,606,  
Parsons, Shanghai 19th Nov., General  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
November 22, ANTONIO, British str., 1,650,  
Jones, Shanghai 18th November, and  
Fuchow 18th, General—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWIRE.  
November 22, UGO, Austrian bark, 645, F.  
Palacio, Yokohama 16th Nov., Ballast  
Captain.

November 22, BOMBAY, British steamer, 749,  
G. F. Davis, Yokohama 16th Nov.,  
General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
November 22, AVOCET, British str., 904, J. H.  
Trotbeck, Bombay 2nd November, Galle  
7th, Penang 12th, and Singapore 14th,  
General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
November 22, JOHANN, German brig, 232,  
A. Tomshuber, Newchwang 8th Nov.,  
Beams—W.M. PUSRAY & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,  
NOVEMBER 22ND.  
Chinkiang, str., for Shanghai and Swatow.  
Czochsudden, for Fuchow.

## Departures.

November 22, HUNLEY CASTLE, for Wham-  
pa.  
November 22, BREMEN, for Macao.  
November 22, YANGTZE, str., for Canton.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.  
Per ALEX., str., from London, &c.—  
For Hongkong.

From Southampton—Mrs. F. C. Chapman,  
Sub-Lieut. H. C. Savage, Commander H. Sal-  
mond and European servant, From Galle—  
Major and Mrs. Baden, and Mr. Davidson.  
From Singapore—Messrs. Jones and Bertrand,  
and 6 natives, deck.

## For Shanghai.

From Southampton—Mr. Clark and Mr.  
Stuart.  
For Yokohama.

From Southampton—Mr. H. O. de la Camp, From Singa-  
pora—Mr. Fowler.

## Per Yangtze, str., from Shanghai—

Mrs. Grobin, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr.  
Hobin, and 2 Chinese.

## Per China, str., from Saigon—

80 Chinese.

## Per Kiang, str., from Shanghai—

Miss Pearl and Mr. Isaacson, and 78 Chinese.

## For Hongkong—Mr. P. Arias and servant,

and 16 Chinese. For London—Mrs. Maltby,  
Mrs. Fair and child, and Miss Halley.

## Per Bombay, str., from Tokosha—

Messrs. Mizuno, Maszono, Inomoto, F. da  
Rosa, Zaito & Longriva, 3 Europeans, deck,  
and 12 Chinese.

## Per Johanne, from Newchwang—

1 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Chinkiang, str., for Swatow, &c.—  
25 Chinese.

## Reports.

The Austrian bark *Ugo* reports left Yokohama  
on 11th November, and had light moonsoon  
and fine weather throughout.

The P. & O. steamship *Kliaa* reports left  
Shanghai on 19th November, and had moderate  
moonsoon and fine weather.

The Danish steamship *Asia* reports left  
Singapore on 14th November, and had strong N.E.  
moonsoon and a high sea throughout.

The German brig *Johanne* reports left  
Newchwang on 18th November, and experienced  
strong N.E. moonsoon till off Amoy, since then  
moderate N.E. moonsoon to arrival.

The P. & O. steamship *Bombay* reports left  
Yokohama on 16th November, and had light  
and moderate moonsoon and fine weather  
throughout.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Accommodation*  
left Bombay on 2nd November, and had the  
same on the 13th, and Singapore on the  
15th, and had moderate moonsoon and fine weather  
with occasional showers.

The British steamship *Yangtze* reports left  
Shanghai on 18th November, and had very light  
airs and fine weather to Turnabout; from thence  
to port fresh N.E. breeze and dark cloudy weather  
with rain.

The British steamship *Antenor* reports left  
Shanghai on 18th November at 11 p.m.; arrived  
at Fuchow on 8 p.m. on the 18th, and steamed  
on the 18th at 11 a.m.; arrived at Amoy at 10  
a.m. on the 19th, and left again at 6.30 a.m. on  
the 21st; arrived in Hongkong at 10 a.m. on  
the 22nd. Experienced fresh moonsoon and  
cloudy weather throughout the passage.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe  
from Ports of China, Japan and  
Manila.

## (Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels...From...Date of Arrival.  
Lyra...Maula...October 12.  
Ulysses (s)...China Ports...October 15.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong,  
(Corrected Date.)

Vessel's Name...Date.

Athena...Cardiff...April 28.

Lancaster...Cardiff...Moh. 29.

Prince Louis...Cardiff...May 2.

Robert Cook...Falmouth...May 2.

Birket...London...June 26.

Coldstream...London...June 30.

Minnesota...Charleston (U.S.)...June 30.

Princess Alice...London...July 1.

J. Christian...Cardiff...July 16.

America...London...July 17.

Mahor...Cardiff...July 18.

Gustav Adolf...Hamburg...July 19.

Alfredo...Cardiff...July 23.

Bored...Cardiff...July 24.

Popwell...London...July 30.

Stefano...London...July 31.

Yunn...Neverest...July 31.

Thysse...Antwerp...August 11.

Greyf...London...August 12.

Sarah Nicholson...Cardiff...August 17.

Parades...Cardiff...August 20.

Maria...London...Sept. 4.

Iphigenia...Hamburg...Sept. 4.

Montgomeryshire (s) London...Sept. 8.

Gaw...Gibraltar...Sept. 8.

Ferdinand...Cardiff...October 13.

Emerald...Cardiff...October 14.

## Auction Sales To-day.

### J. M. ARMSTRONG,

At 11 A.M.  
Stock-in-Trade.

## To be Let.

TO LET  
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN  
on the Banks of Wanchai.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS,  
483 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

TO LET  
THE Province known as the "THE WOOD-  
LANDS" now painted and in Good  
Order.

Apply to REMEDIOS & CO.,  
181 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET  
Possession on the 1st January, 1876.

THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as  
MESSRS. DENT & CO. CENTRAL BUILD-  
ING.

TO LET  
ROZARIO & CO.,  
1827 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO LET  
With Immediate Possession,  
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1  
and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham  
Road.

HOUSES on Upper Moape Terrace  
All with Gas and Water laid on.

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchai of about  
5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,  
146 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET  
With Immediate Possession,  
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES,  
Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the  
occupation of Messrs. DENT & CO.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of  
M. G. DUROCHER & CO.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE,  
No. 31, Queen's Road, at present in the occa-  
tion of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st  
November.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
1530 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1875.

TO LET  
THE HOUSES No. 3, 5, 7, and 9, West  
Terrace.

J. P. DA COSTA,  
1m 1618 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

TO LET  
The CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER,  
1870 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET  
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
Queen's Road.

Apply to E. SHARP & TOLLER,  
1523 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...\$5,000,000 of Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND...\$100,000 of Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS—

JOHN ARTHUR, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLIS, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq.

D. SAMOON, Esq.

Chief Manager—

James Greig, Esq., Manager.

Ernest Cameron, Esq., London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of  
1 per centum per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months' 2 per centum.

12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:

Granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of  
1 per centum per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months' 2 per centum.

12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:

Granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF SHANGHAI.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of  
1 per centum per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months' 2 per centum.

12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:

Granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of  
1 per centum per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months' 2 per centum.</

## Notices of Firms.

HAVING resigned my situation in the firm of *F. & H. Goss*, I have this day established myself as *MICROPLANT LTD. COMMISSION AGENT*, under the style of "SUN GATE & CO." C. SUN GHEE, 1888, Hongkong, 12th November, 1876.

THE undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., of London.

Office—No. 6, Stanley Street.

W. H. NOTLEY, of 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1876.

NOTICE.

We have established ourselves at the Port of SHIP HANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, under the firm of HEUERMANN, HERBLITZ & CO., F. W. HEUERMANN, E. HERBLITZ.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st November, 1876. [H. 1619]

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, FOR 1876,

(With which will be incorporated the CHINA DIRECTORY).

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Daily Press Office, November 22nd, 1876.

BIRTH.

On the 21st inst., the wife of F. MACHADO, Harbour Department, [1776] MARRIAGE.

On 28th Oct., at Bombay, at the Synagogue, Bycula, by the Rev. M. S. Giudill, EZEKIEL A. SOLOMON, of Singapore and China, to RACHEL, second daughter of E. D. SASSON Esq. No Cards.

[1837]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1876.

A COMPLAINT is made in the Calcutta papers in reference to the emigration of coolies that should at the present time, when the Batavian Government is so anxious to obtain a supply of Chinese labour for Achon, receive publicity. The Indian Government has been properly solicitous for the welfare of Indian coolies, and has not permitted them to go to countries where there is not a satisfactory guarantee for their good treatment. Voluntary emigration from the ports of Southern India to the Straits Settlements has existed for a number of years, and the coolies have there found a good market for their labour. Of late, however, the supply has not equalled the demand, especially for Province Wellesley, and recruiting has been, in consequence, extensively resorted to. Owing to the exposure of some ill-treatment of Indian coolies on a sugar estate in Wellesley in 1873, the respective Governments of India and the Straits took legislative action, with the result that important but necessary restrictions are to be introduced, fixing a statutory form of contract, providing scales for work and food, and proper protection against ill-treatment and injustice, and stipulating for a free back-passage at the end of five years. These excellent provisions, if properly carried out, as the Government of the Straits Settlements intend them to be, will secure the most absolute justice and perfect protection for the coolie, and will satisfy his most earnest well-wisher. But there is, it seems, a rock ahead, which must—in the opinion of our Indian contemporaries, be provided against before the Act with reference to the coolie emigration finally becomes law.

The three prisoners, condemned before Mr. Justice Green, on a steel-mug trial this day, were brought forward to have their sentences pronounced. Mr. Snowden said he had adjourned the session in order that they might be brought up. It had occurred to him that as this was their first offence, the punishment passed on them might be lessened slightly. The Attorney-General asked his Lordship if he was satisfied that such a punishment would be all the sentence. Mr. Snowden said he was, and the judge was often done in England and the judge had power to alter a sentence as long as the sessions were continued. The Attorney-General said a sentence could not be altered if it was on the record. It was so laid down in Archbold. Having ascertained that the sentence was already recorded, he and his wife would apply to the Court, and then according to the rules of the law, and the prisoners released on a month's hard labour, and the second to two months' hard labour. This was the only course open to him now.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express*:

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Woyeo, has left London on a visit to the Continent, and King has been appointed to discharge the duties of the post ad interim.

The rails for the first line of railway to be laid in China are in course of manufacture at the Cleveland Works, Stockton.

Captain Arthur Hill, of the Royal Marines, who served with the battalion recently stationed in Japan, has, at his own request, been placed on the Retired List, and has been recommended for a step of honorary rank.

The quantity of tea delivered from the Bengal warehouses in London during the week ended the 9th ultimo was 4,017,324 lb., of which 2,357,743 lb. was for home consumption, 1,053,329 lb. was removed coastwise, 562,708 lb. was exported, 42,124 lb. was sent coastwise for export, and 3,431 lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £58,894 against £65,324 of the previous week, showing an advance of about 6½ per cent.

The Colonist is informed that the favourable terms of the Government for colonizing the newly-acquired island of Saghalin by means of newly-arrived colonists and employing these men in the rich mineral resources of the territory, is rapidly maturing, and is expected to be carried into execution shortly. The Russian clipper *Zaïdar* has, under orders from the Admiralty, just completed a cruise all round the Chinese coast for purposes of geographical research.

We learn that an enterprising firm has taken the risk of sending a tea-clipper to China. Of course it does not only to have its goods sold again as new season's tea, when the rush used at the opening of the season comes on. Apart from the very questionable morality involved in the proceeding, it is interesting as showing the unfeared character of the enhanced prices paid in China for new season's cargo, and the absurdity of the competition which has for years past characterized the trade.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, £ 1; Chartered Bank of India, 17 to 18; Chamberlain Mortgaging Co., £ 100; Chittagong, £ 100; Chinese Bank, Th. 150; Hongkong, £ 100; Shanghai Bank, 18 to 20; Oriental Bank, 45 to 48; P. & O. Company, 41 to 43; Messageries Maritimes, £ 181; Suez Canal, £ 717; Japan Lines, 9 per cent., 107 to 109; ditto, 7 per cent., 103 to 105.

The *Hawaya*, troopship, is expected to arrive at Hongkong from Mactan on the 31st of January next. She will leave Hongkong on the 14th of February, arriving at Singapore on the 20th, and leaving on the 27th for Portsmouth. Notice has been given that letters, &c., for the *Hawaya* should be posted to go to her at Hongkong, December 24th, via Southampton; January 1st, via Brindisi; for Singapore, January 1st, via Southampton; January 23rd, via Brindisi.

The latest mail-advice received home were:

Yokohama, August 23rd; Shanghai, August 25th; Foochow, August 29th; Manila, September 1st; Singapore, September 4th; Batavia, 1st; Singapore, 11th; Galle, 19th; The P. & O. mail, bringing dates Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 22nd, Hongkong 29th August, Singapore 4th September, received via Brindisi on the 1st October, and via Foochow, a week later, arrived—assimilated above—reached London, 1st March, in the 12th ultimo, being six days early. The next inward (P. & O.) mail was due via Brindisi, on the 25th ult.

The Batavian Government has not hitherto been noted for exercising any great degree of kindness and liberality towards subject races, and it cannot be denied that its advances are received with some suspicion. It is possible this fact may have had something to do with the failure of the recent attempt

to obtain emigrants for Achon in this port. This is to be regretted, if, as there is every reason to believe, the Dutch mean fair towards Chinese emigrants. There is undoubtedly a fine opening for Chinese labour in Achon, and it is a pity they cannot avail themselves of it. But while there is any doubt about their treatment, and the method and date of returning, the Dutch must not be surprised at the Chinese looking askance at their invitation. Such shameful atrocities have been perpetrated in Cuba and Porto upon Chinese coolies that they are now suspicious—and it must be confessed rather naturally so—of any project which does not provide for their return passage. The emigrants to Achon were offered most liberal terms, such as were eminently calculated to attract them, but the Batavian Government must be prepared to go a little further before it can disperse the doubts of the Chinese, and assure them of the *bona fide* character of the scheme. To do this it will be necessary to enter into communication with the Chinese Authorities, and lay before them certain positive guarantees for the good treatment of the labourers, together with a provision for their return passage at least as far the Straits Settlements. The failure of Mr. Gouw's attempt to obtain emigrants here, and the subsequent hostility shown to his scheme by the Acting Vice-roy of Kwangtung, shows plainly that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to renew contracts coolie emigration—or any emigration that savours in the smallest degree of the contract system—from China. The Government of Batavia should at the same time, in order to remove all ground for distrust, take steps to prevent any kidnapping of Indian coolies from their world—be it said—the Company been liquidated on the 31st August. We propose, in order to carry this out, to take the balance of working account and premium collected to the 31st August, with interest to the end of the 31st December, and to add thereto the sum of Rs. 100,000/-, or such amount as will take the known losses, not paid, and the expenses of liquidation, which we believe will leave a balance of about Rs. 14,000 to meet average claims, &c., pertaining to the business not re-insured. We wish the shareholders to understand that the dividend paid since the 30th June must be considered as part payment of capital and reserves, and that the amount of Rs. 100,000/- will be deducted from the 3,000/- to be paid to the shareholders, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000/- to be distributed among them, though it will be in arrears for a month.

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## LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

The work on "Mohammedanism," by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, is nearly ready.

The German novelist Gustav von Strausse died at Berlin on the 29th October.

Wittgenstein, translating a "Sister," the title of the "Art of being Grandmother."

The Dublin Evening Post, an old-established paper, has, after a long and chequered career, ceased to exist.

Dr. Bryce, of Belfast, is preparing for publication a work on "The Science of Education and Teaching as a Profession."

A young elderly landscape painter, Frederic Exeter, died at a short time ago at Vienna. He was eighty-two years of age.

The death is recorded by the German papers of Henri Ruckert, at the age of fifty-two, son of the celebrated poet and Orientalist, Frederic Ruckert.

A singular circumstance is reported from New Orleans, namely, the destruction, by lightening, of the house of Morse, the admirer of lightning to telegraphy.

Mr. Matthew Arnold is about to publish with Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co. a review of objections to "Literature and Dogmas," under the title of "God and the Bible."

It was proposed to place a tablet to Galileo on the front of the French Academy (Villa Medici), in Rome, by the French Government, but it has been decided to do so.

A new work by Massé, Pierre, the well-known chess problem composer, and containing a collection of 600 masterpieces of chess strategy by English authors, will shortly be published.

It is proposed to erect a monument and statue, from a design by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., in Winsted, to Thomas Clarkson, a condottiere of Liverpool, in the suppression of the slave traffic.

A collection of £600 have been conferred on Herr von Bandell, the sculptor of the Hermann Memorial, with the proviso that half the sum shall be annually paid to the widow, if she survives her husband.

The ninth volume of the History of the War, written by General Gouraud, Staff, has just been published. It describes the Siege of Strasburg, Verdun, and other fortresses, the investment of Metz, and Bapaume's sortie.

Sir William Fraser, M.P., has presented a fine portrait of Richard Baxter, together with an original letter written by Baxter, to the Corporation of Kidderminster, and it is now hung in the Mayor's parlour.

The picture of the Emperor, is recorded of Mr. Theodore Bruyl, in the country-church of his age. The deceased was one of the most celebrated painters in Russia, and a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of that country.

A report is going the round of the papers that "George Eliot has a new novel in preparation, illustrating American Life." The first part of the statement is, we believe, true; the second part is undoubtedly incorrect.

The Rev. Edward White, of St. Paul's Chapel, Hawley-road, Kennington, London, author of "The Mystery of Growth," &c., has in the press a volume to be entitled "Life in Christ," in which he will expound and enforce his special views on eternal punishment.

M. Wilson, the Minister publicly presented to the King of Spain, has given to the Library of the Spanish Parliament a copy of a very extensive and important publication of the Archives of the Commission of Historical Monuments in France.

An edition of the "Two Noble Kinsmen," by Shakespeare and Fletcher, edited by Mr. Skeat for the "Pitt Press Series," is in the press, and may shortly be completed. The text follows the 1600 quarto edition, with a few amendments from the 1634 edition.

A new lady parson-priest, Fraulein Hedwig Grove, has appeared at Dusseldorf, some of whose pictures are pronounced by German connoisseurs to be equal to the works of Franz Hals, in regard of simplicity of design, truthfulness, and firmness of handling.

The late M. Athanase Coucoulas, pasteur of the Société des Amis du Patrie, engaged for upwards of forty years on "History of Comparative Religion," with a rationalism in view. The work, though not complete, will be published by his admirers and friends.

The Earl of Dunraven has started upon another expedition to the North American continent, having left in the hands of Messrs. Clatto & Windus for publication the account of his recent travels in the "Upper Yellowstone and Ogotoruk District, entitled, "The Great Divide."

Miss Braddon protests against the falsehood promulgated by some American papers, that her story, "Dead Men's Shoes," is not original, it having already appeared in a Philadelphia paper. We are informed that, so far from this being correct, the story itself is as yet only partially written.

Two new German romances have been disseminated in America. The elaborate use of ornamentation renders it somewhat difficult to say whether they are British or Saxon, although the balance of evidence is in favor of their being British, in which case the date of their construction must be before A.D. 449.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin will shortly publish a work entitled "Art Studies of Home and Garden," containing a series of copies printed by the well-known engravers, John Linnell, Lumsden, Lunardi, Minzoni, Musini, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Webster, &c., with essays on the pictures and their painters, by Mr. Godfrey Turner.

According to a return from the Administrators of the Public Libraries of Paris the National Library now possesses 1,700,000 printed volumes, 20,000 manuscripts, 1,000,000 engravings and maps, and 120,000 medals and coins; the Library of the Sorbonne, 80,000 volumes, 10,000 manuscripts, 4,000 medallions, and the Library Ste. Géorgie, 160,000 volumes and 35,000 manuscripts.

New has reached England of the death of Dr. Black, the eminent philologist. Probably no man had such an acquaintance with the languages of South Africa as he. He was a German by birth, but spent most of his life and died in England. In 1851, he prepared his "Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages" and other kindred books—translated and edited, also many of the materials collected by Sir George Gray on the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages.

The Birmingham Shakespeare Library has been enriched by the gift of a copy of "The Merchant of Venice," translated into the Tamil language by V. Venkappa Changer, O.A., of the Madras University, and printed in Madras.

It is the first time that a play of Shakespeare has been translated into one of the dialects of India; and, in the preface, the author announces a transcript edition of the same play, to be published before the close of the year. A professor of the Madras University is at work on a Tamil translation of another of Shakespeare's plays.

The monument to be raised to the memory of the French soldiers killed at Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, and Saint Privat, is making rapid progress in the Champs Elysées, Paris. The group represents La France in an erect position, placing a crown of laurellets on the head of a wounded soldier, whom she is supporting in her arms. At her feet two children, seated on her knee, are holding a flag.

Kwang-shing, 12 bags, at \$2.00, by Kwong-fook, to travelling trader.

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## Extracts.

WHEN ROSES BLOW.  
It was the time when roses blow,  
The sweetest time is all the year;  
The world is red and low,  
And every flower is white and clear.  
I met a maiden by the gate,  
That led into a field of corn;  
To see her I would go to walk,  
For fairer girl was never born.  
I saw a blushing upon each cheek,  
A beautiful gleam was in her eye;  
I'd like to see her, but her speech  
Saw me the world over, and she's gone.  
For love's sweet songs to hide,  
Beneath green leaves when day is no more;  
And when its falling words have died,  
It runs to id to atoms.  
  
We linger long beside the gate,  
And all our love was slowly told—  
Until the happy hours grew late,  
And stars appeared like drops of gold.  
Rains came to wash us with to stay,  
We loved the night more than the day;  
So lone, so beautiful, and still!  
  
Night is the time for love to spring,  
Beneath a blue and starry sky;  
When every zephyr seems to sing  
With music as weantes by.  
Then hearts in unison beat,  
With music with rare brightness glow;  
For love, as that when roses blow!  
Graphic.

## THE GERMAN WOMEN'S MORNING TOILET.

We like to believe of beauty that it would be as beautiful in the desert, for the sun and the sky as it is in the ball-room, where by one consent it is crowded "bells." A German lady understands nothing of such wild theories; she does not even appreciate the "sweet civility" that lies in the fact of a woman coming to her husband's father's breakfast-table trim, fresh, and fragrant; or the contrary, she issues from her bed-room in a loose wrapper, carpet or fel slippers, and with what, in your haste, will you call a nightcap? Courtesy demands that it shall be spoken of as a *Morgentuch*, and in the sense that the night-cap proper has been taken off and replaced by a tumbler edition, we may accede to the term; otherwise it has no pretension to be dignified by any finer name, than you have given it. With hair un-dressed, and snuffed away in plait or curl, under the muslin top-knot, in the most unattractive and ingrateful style of apparel promoted. At first you imagine you have stumbled upon the house-keeper, who suffering from *dolorous fits*, arises has to a hasty performance of her morning duties and donned this reprehensible costume; but (fortunately for Gorman) hospitality is all we understand it—the hospitality of spare-rooms, that is—a thing unknown, and the occasions when a stranger can gaze upon the *Hausfrau de degueuse et papillotes* are necessarily very restricted. There is only the husband, and the husband knows no better; he would be startled out of his ordinary pilgrimage should his wife appear "finished" at that early hour of the day, and would think that sudden frenzies had seized her for its own.—Countess von Bothmer in *Frazer's Magazine*.

## AMERICAN MANNERS.

The first thing that struck me, as it must strike every one who penetrates beneath the outer surface of American society, is the inadequacy of the common English judgment on this point. We form our notion of Americans generally from the obtrusive type of Yankee life and manners. The type is not a pleasant one to our social tastes, and we transfer our dislike of the accidental specimen to the race. There is something more than this in the Anglican judgment, of other races and people. No prejudices are probably more born than English social prejudices; no more complacently obstinate and perverted. The last educated classes sometimes do not rise above them. They fail, for example, to understand some of the most obvious characteristics of Scottish life, although they visit Scotland, many of them, every autumn, simply because the characteristics are not their own. Buckley, I believe, had been more than once in Scotland and his education raised him above conventional limits; and yet what a caricature of its thoughts and manners he drew. So some fail to understand America, simply because it is not English! Americans are by profession a literary caricaturist, and we could not expect him to be more just and discriminating in his pictures of Americans than of English society. At the same time, I confess that it requires a good deal of patience now to read *Dickens' American Notes*, and still more his sketches in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. They apply only to some of the crudest features of American society. They are an extravagance picture even of them. Mr. Travers is much fairer, and means to be very fair, but he too is frequently unable to get beyond the John Bull point of view; and here and there, as in his description of the American women in New York omnibusse, he draws with a very coarse and unkindly brush. The fact is, the American society presents very much the same sized features as those of English society. The better class in Boston and New York are very much like those in London and Edinburgh. There are peculiarities, but there are by no means a favoritism of one home culture. Nowhere in the world, I should think, is a genial and pleasant hospitality more common—hospitality which is so thoroughly free and open, and yet so delicate and well ordered, which presents that you have intelligent interest in visiting the country with you wish to gratify, and yet does not bore you in multiplying that gratification. Of course there are exceptions in classes beneath the best, and you come across men who fail to discriminate that you have any special taste, and that all information even to the cost of an enormous linen store, or the number of patients in a reformatory, is of equal importance to you. Generally there is a tendency to overtake the stranger and to lecture him on the advantages of this or that remarkable institution. But even that peculiarity springs out of the honest desire to oblige you. The willingness to oblige, to take trouble for you, and personally show you whatever is to be seen, or to tell you whatever and to be told, is a most pleasant characteristic of American manners, in striking contrast to both the French and English—neither of whom, toward strangers, many years ago I remember going to Paris to do some ecclesiastical work, which required the advice and co-operation of the sons of the French Protestant clergy. None could be more polite than they, out their politeness never came to any harm. And Americans complain of the too frequent rudeness of English politeness in the same manner. Englishness is a great virtue; it is always better that it is absent, but a politeness which means nothing, rather, after all, the mark that it is absent, is a kind of rudeness. On the contrary, kindness is a peculiar feature of American society. I found it everywhere; in places where I had no claim to it, as well as among those whom I had earned some passing and indifference. No one can understand such a quality of character as this. It made many things delightful to me at the time, and it is a charming memory now.—John Tufts.

## CITY JACKALS.

An old popular belief, now was ever more falconer than that which accredits the jackal with the honourable mission of purveying for the wants of the lion. So far from this being the case, the shrinking jackal generally follows in the footsteps of a raven brute, to pick up whatever crumbs fall from the lionine feast. The lion likes to kill game for himself, the jackal, to eat what plucked beasts have slain. The one loathes carnage, the other loves it dearly. Hence when the uncouth yelp of a pack of jackals wake the silly inhabitants of an Eastern village, the inhabitants are not more alarmed, knowing that the cry is more likely to herald the departure of a gorged lion from an adjacent banquet than to signal his hungry approach. Yet should some drowsy creature—a baby's kid, a lamb, or a fowl—be in the way of the howling pack, it is gobbed up in an incredibly short time. Still being the true jackal nature, recent discoveries would tend to suggest that society is not altogether free from similar peccadilloes. Of course, we do not refer to "His Excellency," due to Mr. Lefevre, or any other of the talented financiers whose names are mentioned in the Report of the Committee on Foreign Loans. But behind them came, silently stealing, troops of sharp-toothed jackals ready to take the welkin ring with their discordant shrieks—the moment the hold was clear. The tongue left by the first-comers at the feast might be pretty well piled, and what meat still adhered to them not very appetizing. But jackals cannot afford to be over nice, they needs being far greater than their courage in supposing them. Hiding in dark nooks and corners, they are ready to sally forth the instant a scented of food lingers in the air. Not for them, however, the frank attack. That needs boldness and audacity, qualities foreign to their nature. But when the quarry has been run down, and partially devoured, the City jackal sees his opportunity. To him it matters not whether the work is in progress, the manipulation of a swindling foreign loan, the launching or wrecking of a bubble company, or the arrangement of a piratical expedition against some Central American Republic. In the end, all these ventures, as well as scores of others, promises spoil to such as Savary was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his people, he would not let his kingy suspicion favour of a brother monarch. Neither King, nor King's delegates might enter the walled walls of Meissen. What is erroneous about the Dragon presides—that equisito potter of which the world has never seen the like—was manufactured for two hundred years by process so secret that neither the art of Princes nor the popularity of the operatives ever revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. This manufacture, however, in Europe originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that ware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin, and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the art. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the channel, instructed himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

## ALL SORTS OF HAIRS.

I suppose you youngsters think that all hairs are alike, except as to color, but that is only because your eyes are not very sharp. If your eyes were as sharp as a microscope, you could tell from the minutest slice of a hair whether it grew on a boy or quadruped. A human hair, I am told, looks in that searching little instrument like a hollow tube, quite transparent, and marked with irregular lines around it. On looking very closely, these lines are seen to be the ends of separate surface coats or bark of the hair. Think of these hairs having bark! Inside the thin, easily covering is a fibrous substance, from this proving instrument, like the trunk of an old, palm tree, while a hair's hair resembles flowers of a trumpet bush, stuck into each other to form a chain. A hat from India has the trumpet shaped caps expanded very wide, and notched on the edge. Hair from the head of a bear is pointed and set with short hairs, standing straight out from the stem; and the hairs of a cat or terrier are like stout, horny rods, drawn to a point, and set with spines on each side. This is very queer, but there's another thing about it. If the hairs of sheep, and other animals whose hair is used in manufacture had not rough scales which clasp and mat together, they could not be made into felting. That is what makes broadcloth and other woven cloth so firm and strong.—St. Nicholas for September.

## ORIGIN AND SECRETORY OF INVENTIONS:

A century ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick clouds of amoral, pretentious and judicial affirmation. The royal manufacturers of porcelain, for example, who carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His majesty Savary was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his people, he would not let his kingy suspicion favour of a brother monarch. Neither King, nor King's delegates might enter the walled walls of Meissen. What is erroneous about the Dragon presides—that equisito potter of which the world has never seen the like—was manufactured for two hundred years by process so secret that neither the art of Princes nor the popularity of the operatives ever revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. This manufacture, however, in Europe originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that ware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin, and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the art. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the channel, instructed himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

## OUR HIBERNATING ANIMALS.

To return to our hibernating animals. The dormouse has many of the habits of the squirrel, and, like that animal, lays by a winter store of food. It wakes less frequently than the squirrel; but whenever it is roused from its sleep, it always goes to its storehouse, and takes a slight repast. There has been much controversy about the mole, and that only unwise hawks attempt to pick out the skunk seed, was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

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